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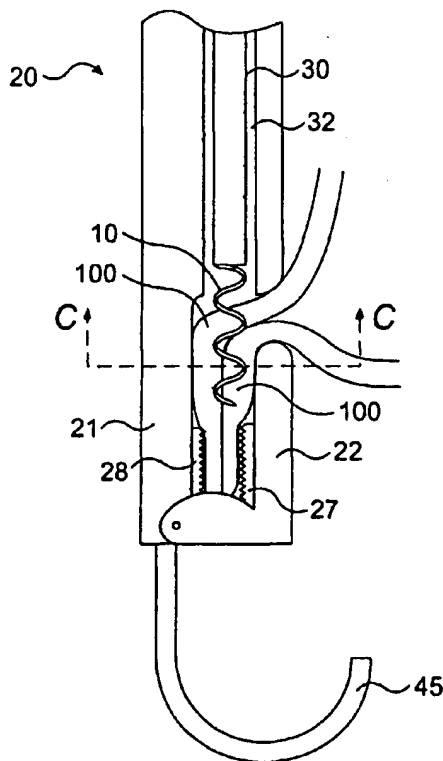
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- (71) Applicant: **SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC.** [US/US];  
One Scimed Place, Maple Grove, MN 55311-1566 (US).
- (72) Inventor: **KORTENBACH, Juergen**; 122 Pinecrest  
Drive, Miami Springs, FL 33166 (US).
- (74) Agents: **GARRETT, Arthur, S. et al.**; Finnegan, Hen-  
derson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street,  
N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3315 (US).
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(54) Title: **TISSUE FASTENING DEVICES AND RELATED INSERTION TOOLS AND METHODS**



(57) **Abstract:** The invention in certain aspects relates to a one-piece coil-shaped surgical fastener (10) for fastening tissue segments (100), especially suitable for fastening segments of the lower esophageal sphincter and fundus in an endoscopic procedure for the treatment of GERD. The invention also relates to related methods and devices for insertion of such a fastener, especially along a juncture (150) of the surfaces of such tissue segments.

WO 03/092509 A1



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## TISSUE FASTENING DEVICES AND RELATED INSERTION TOOLS AND METHODS

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

[001] The present invention relates to surgical fasteners and, particularly, to tissue fasteners. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to tissue fasteners especially for use in a GERD fundoplication procedure.

#### Background of the Invention

[002] Gastroesophageal reflux occurs when stomach acid enters the esophagus. This reflux of acid into the esophagus occurs naturally in healthy individuals, but also may become a pathological condition in others. Effects from gastroesophageal reflux range from mild to severe. Mild effects include heartburn, a burning sensation experienced behind the breastbone. More severe effects include a variety of complications, such as esophageal erosion, esophageal ulcers, esophageal stricture, abnormal epithelium (e.g., Barrett's esophagus), and/or pulmonary aspiration. These various clinical conditions and changes in tissue structure that result from reflux of stomach acid into the esophagus are referred to generally as Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD).

[003] Many mechanisms contribute to prevent gastroesophageal reflux in healthy individuals. One such mechanism is the functioning of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES). With reference to Figure 1, the LES is a ring of smooth muscle and increased annular thickness existing in approximately the last four centimeters of the esophagus. In its resting state, the LES creates a region

of high pressure (approximately 15-30 mm Hg above intragastric pressure) at the opening of the esophagus into the stomach. This pressure essentially closes the esophagus so that contents of the stomach cannot pass back into the esophagus. The LES opens in response to swallowing and peristaltic motion in the esophagus, allowing food to pass into the stomach. After opening, however, a properly functioning LES should return to the resting, or closed state. Transient relaxations of the LES do occur in healthy individuals, typically resulting in occasional bouts of heartburn.

[004] The physical interaction occurring between the gastric fundus and the esophagus also prevents gastroesophageal reflux. The gastric fundus is a lobe of the stomach situated at the top of the stomach proximal to the esophagus. In healthy individuals, the fundus presses against the opening of the esophagus when the stomach is full of food and/or gas. This effectively closes off the esophageal opening to the stomach and helps to prevent acid reflux back into the esophagus.

[005] In individuals with GERD, the LES functions abnormally, either due to an increase in transient LES relaxations, decrease in length of the esophagus, decreased muscle tone of the LES during resting, or an inability of the esophageal tissue to resist injury or repair itself after injury. These conditions often are exacerbated by overeating, intake of caffeine, chocolate or fatty foods, smoking, and/or hiatal hernia. Avoiding these exacerbating mechanisms helps curb the negative side effects associated with GERD, but does not cure the disease completely.

[006] A surgical procedure, known generally as fundoplication, has been developed to prevent acid reflux in patients whose normal LES functioning has

been impaired, either as a result of GERD or otherwise. Fundoplication involves bringing the fundus into closer proximity to the esophagus to help close off the esophageal opening into the stomach. In Nissen Fundoplication, a particular type of the fundoplication procedure, the fundus is pulled up and around the esophagus and then sutured to itself and the esophagus such that it completely encircles the esophagus. Traditionally, this procedure has been performed as an open surgery, but has recently enjoyed success as a laparoscopic procedure, as discussed in McKernan, J.B., Champion, J.K., "Laparoscopic antireflux surgery," American Surgeon, Vol. 61, pp. 530-536, (1995).

[007] As with any open surgery, complications can occur as a result of infection, blood loss or from the use of anesthesia. Further, the relatively large incisions necessary in the performance of open surgery require extended recovery times for the incision to heal. Though laparoscopic surgical procedures reduce these negative effects by using relatively small devices at a relatively small incision site in the abdominal wall, there still exists an increased risk of infection due to the incision. The location of the incision in the abdominal wall presents a risk of other negative effects, such as sepsis, which can be caused by leakage of septic fluid contained in the stomach.

[008] Other surgical procedures specifically address the LES. These procedures attempt to prevent reflux by thickening the LES region and reducing the diameter of the esophageal opening to the stomach, i.e., tighten the LES region. However, existing procedures are lengthy and difficult to perform.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[009] The present invention includes tissue fasteners and related methods for an endoluminal tissue fastening procedure, especially suitable for the

treatment of GERD. To attain the advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, the invention includes a one-piece surgical fastener for fastening tissue segments. The fastener includes a coil-shaped portion having a proximal end and a distal end, a sharp tip at the distal end of the coil-shaped portion, and a substantially straight portion extending along the proximal end of the coil-shaped portion and substantially perpendicular to an axis of the coil-shaped portion.

[010] According to other aspects, the invention includes a device for fastening a first segment of lower esophageal sphincter tissue to a second segment of fundus tissue. The device includes a one-piece tissue fastener having a coil-shaped portion and an elongate body configured for insertion into the esophagus. The elongate body has a proximal end and a distal end portion, and a passageway extending from the proximal end to the distal end portion to allow the passage of the fastener through the elongate body. The device also includes an element connected to and pivoting from the distal end of the elongate body. The element has an extended position at an angle to an axis of the elongate body and a retracted position substantially along an axis of the elongate body to hold the first and second tissue segments between the element and the distal end portion of the elongate body. The device further includes a tissue fastener advancer located in the passageway for advancing the tissue fastener in the passageway to the distal end portion of the elongate body and into the first and second tissue segments.

[011] According to still further aspects, the invention includes a device for inserting a coil-shaped tissue fastener into body tissue segments. The device includes a housing having a proximal end, a distal end portion, a body portion

extending therebetween, and a passageway extending from the proximal end through the body portion and terminating at the distal end portion allowing the passage of fasteners through the housing. The device also includes an arm pivotally attached to the housing at the distal end portion and configured to hold the tissue segments to be fastened between the arm and the distal end portion of the housing. The device further includes means for advancing the fastener through the passageway and into the tissue segments held between the arm and the distal end portion.

[012] According to even further aspects, the invention includes a method of fastening a first segment of lower esophageal sphincter tissue to a second segment of fundus tissue. The method includes the steps of holding a first surface of the first tissue segment to a second surface of the second tissue segment; and inserting a coil-shaped fastener along a juncture of the first and second surfaces.

[013] Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

[014] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[015] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate several embodiments of the

invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

[016] Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of the gastrointestinal tract from a mid-point of the esophagus to a point near the beginning of the duodenum.

[017] Figures 2 and 2(a) respectively are side and end views of a tissue fastener, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[018] Figure 3 is a sectional side view of the fastener of Figure 2 inserted consecutively through tissue segments, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[019] Figure 4 is a sectional side view of the fastener of Figure 2 inserted along the juncture of tissue segments, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[020] Figure 5 is a side sectional view of a tissue fastener insertion device, according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[021] Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the insertion device of Figure 5 taken along line A-A.

[022] Figure 7 is a side view of a portion of the insertion device of Figure 5 with a tissue fastener of Figure 2.

[023] Figure 8 is a sectional side view of the tissue fastener insertion device of Figure 5 inserting a fastener into tissue segments.

[024] Figure 9 is a cross-section view of the insertion device, fastener, and tissue segments shown in Figure 8 taken along line C-C.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS**

[025] Reference will now be made in detail to the present embodiments the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.



Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[026] A newly developed form of fundoplication, referred to as endoscopic fundoplication, is an endoluminal procedure in which the fundus wall is folded back onto the esophagus wall. The tissue fold formed between the esophagus and the fundus then is secured. Endoscopic fundoplication is intended to be performed as an endoluminal procedure in which insertion of required medical instruments occurs through the esophagus. Such a procedure has the benefits of being less invasive, quicker, and less expensive as compared to previous techniques.

[027] The present invention is directed to fasteners and methods especially suitable to fasten tissue in an endoscopic fundoplication procedure. According to embodiments of the present invention, the tissue fastener is in the form of a one-piece coil, and the insertion device is adapted to receive and insert the one-piece coil fasteners. In embodiments of the invention, the insertion device is adapted to helically wind the coil fastener through both the tissue layers and along an axis substantially parallel to the contact surfaces of the tissue layers. The insertion device according to the present invention may be used in connection with an endoscope for viewing the operation site, or other suitable endoscopic devices.

[028] Figures 2 and 2(a) show a fastener 10 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fastener 10 is shown as a helical coil 12. Coil 12 has a leading end 14, preferably terminating in a point 16 for piercing the tissue segments to be joined and easing the introduction of fastener 10 into the tissue segments to be joined. The other end of coil 12 terminates in a portion 18 bent

along the diameter of coil 12. Portion 18 is substantially straight and extends along the end of coil 12 and substantially perpendicular to an axis of coil 12.

[029] The size (including diameter and length), pitch, and composition of coil 12 may vary according to the particular application of fastener 10, including, for example, the length and width of the tissue segments to be fastened. Examples of coil dimensions include a diameter of about 1/8" to 3/4", and preferably about 3/8" diameter, and a length of about 5 mm to 12 mm, and preferably about 6 mm in diameter. Coil 12 may be constructed from any biocompatible material having sufficient properties, including appropriate rigidity, to retain two segments of tissue together. Suitable biocompatible materials include stainless steel (316 SS), nitinol, titanium, shape memory polymers such as polynorbene, polyethylene, PLLA, PGA, polyurethane, and PTFE, ceramics, and compositions of materials such as a metal and a polymer or a filled polymer. In addition, coil 12 could be constructed from any suitable bioabsorbable materials. If coil 12 is made of a bioabsorbable material, coil 12 would fasten the tissue segments together for an amount of time sufficient for the segments to grow into one another.

[030] Fastener 10 may be wound helically into the tissue layers to be joined. Fastener 10 may be wound consecutively through each tissue layer 100, as shown in Figure 3. In a preferred arrangement, fastener 10 is wound simultaneously through both tissue layers 100 along a juncture 150 of tissue layers 100, as shown in Figure 4. In that case, fastener 10 extends along an axis substantially parallel to juncture 150. By inserting the fastener along the juncture of the tissue layers, the size of the fastener need not be dependent on the thickness of the tissue layers. Because the fastener does not have to pass

through the thickness of the tissue layers but rather passes along the longitudinal axis of the juncture of the tissue layers, fastener 10 does not have to be of length to pass from one tissue layer to the adjoining tissue layer. As a result, the same fastener may be used on tissue layers of varying thickness.

[031] The fastener also provides numerous other benefits by running along the length of the tissue juncture. As examples, the fastener provides a relatively close and tight retention of the tissue segments, and the fastener reduces the total number of fasteners needed for a procedure. More specifically, one fastener of length x may be used to secure a length x of fundus to the esophagus.

[032] The present invention also provides a device for insertion of fasteners described above. As will be described, the fastener insertion devices according to embodiments of the invention can easily reach internal body sites, including the esophagus and stomach, can be used with fasteners of varying length and size, and can be used with multiple fasteners at one time.

[033] Figure 5 shows an embodiment of a tissue fastener insertion device 20 according to the present invention. Device 20 is used to insert one or more fasteners 10 into tissue segments to be joined. Insertion device 20 includes an elongate member 23 having a main body portion 24 and a distal end portion 21. Elongate member 23 has a sufficient length so that member 23 extends from a proximal end (not shown) that remains outside of a patient during an endoluminal fundoplication procedure, through the esophagus, and to distal end portion 21 in a stomach of the patient.

[034] A jaw assembly 25 articulates relative to distal end portion 21 at pivot 26. A pin may be inserted within holes of jaw assembly 25 and end portion

21 to attach assembly 25 to end portion 21 and allow relative pivotal movement. Other suitable means for connecting jaw assembly 25 to end portion and permitting relative pivotal movement may be used.

[035] Jaw assembly 25 includes a rotatable grasper 27 that rotates relative to a stationary grasper 28 to grasp the gastroesophageal junction. Graspers 27 and 28 may include teeth for effectively grasping the tissue. The teeth may be blunt or sharp depending on the type of tissue being grasped and the needs of the physician operating device 20. It is to be understood that grasper 28 alternatively may be pivotal. In addition, rather than graspers 27 and 28 being integral with device 20, an endoscopic grasping tool may be inserted through a lumen of device 20 to the operative site for grasping the gastroesophageal junction.

[036] Jaw assembly 25 also includes a relatively large pivoting outer arm 22 to fold the fundus of the stomach onto the esophagus and retain the fundus in that position while a fastener is being inserted into the tissue fold.

[037] The mechanism for actuation of jaw assembly 25, including graspers 27, 28 and arm 22, may include any suitable mechanism known to those in the art of endoscopic medical devices. As examples only, actuation mechanisms that incorporate cables, vacuum, hydraulics, linkages, and/or cams may be used. Further examples of suitable actuation mechanisms for endoluminal procedures, and details of fastener insertion devices, include those shown and described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,113,609 and 6,086,600, the entire disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein. In an alternate embodiment, the graspers are separate from the insertion device and jaw assembly. The graspers may be any medical device known in the art to grasp tissue including, but not limited to,

graspers, forceps, and baskets. The device is delivered to the tissue through a channel of the insertion device or adjacent to the insertion device.

[038] As best shown in Figure 6, insertion device 20 further includes a first passageway 29 for accommodating one or more endoscopic devices desired to be used in the procedure. Passageway 29 extends from a proximal end of device 20, through portion 24, and terminates at an opening 35 at distal end portion 21. As an example, an endoscope 45 may be extended through passageway 29 to provide vision within the stomach after insertion of device 20. A 6 mm. diameter articulating endoscope may be used, however the size and type of endoscope can be selected depending on the particularities associated with the procedure being performed.

[039] Insertion device 20 further includes a second passageway 32 for passage of one or more fasteners 10. Passageway 32 preferably extends from the proximal end of housing 23, through the body portion 24, and terminates at an opening 36 near distal end portion 21. An elongate member, such as, for example, a rod 30, may be inserted into passageway 32 for advancing tissue fastener 10 through passageway 32 and into the tissue segments to be joined. Rod 30 is adapted to receive one or more fasteners 10 housed in passageway 32 and to transmit torque to fasteners 10 in order to advance fasteners 10 through passageway 32 and into the tissue segments.

[040] Referring to Figures 6 and 7, rod 30 preferably has a slot 34 extending radially along at least a portion of its distal end for receiving end portion 18 of fastener 10, which extends along the diameter of coil 12. The radial length of slot 34 may vary depending on the length of end portion 18 extending along the diameter coil 12. Preferably, slot 34 extends across the diameter of rod 30, as

shown in Figure 6, to allow the use of coils having end portions of varying length. The axial length of slot 34 may vary depending on the size and number of fasteners to be advanced. Slot 34 extends at least along the distal end portion of 34 and may extend up to its entire length to allow the use of multiple fasteners. The coil may be held in place with the rod in any number of manners, including, but not limited to friction, interference fit from the combination of the channel, the rod, the slot and the coil, interlocking sections between the rod and coil such as a flat spot on the coil, teeth created within the slot, a wedge shaped portion within the slot, magnets or adhesives. As well, the passageway of the insertion device may be independently designed to assist in holding the coils and rod together by manners including but not limited to friction fit, surface roughening, rifling or coating so that the coil cannot easily fall forward.

[041] Rod 30 is rotated and advanced distally to advance fastener 10 into tissue segments. Rotation and distal advancement may be caused manually by twisting and pushing on a handle of rod 30 at its proximal end, outside of the patient. Alternatively, rotation and distal advancement may be caused by actuation of any suitable actuation mechanism attached to or integral with rod 30 at its proximal end, outside of the patient. The rod and coil may be advanced in any number of manners known in the art comprising any combination of manual, mechanical, or energy assisted means including, but not limited to, a rotary motor and worm screw arrangement, a hand trigger lever to advance and turn the rod, a plunger type arrangement including a tapped hole and worm screw, a screw driver arrangement or the like. When rod 30 is rotated, the engagement of slot 34 with end portion 18 of coil 12 transmits torque from rod 30 to coil 12, causing coil 12 to

rotate. As coil 12 advances, it exits passageway 32 and enters the tissue segments to be joined.

[042] A plurality of fasteners can be stacked end to end in compartment or passageway 32. Multiple fasteners may be stacked one upon the other within the slot of the rod. Each fastener will release from the rod and insertion device as its proximal end exits the passageway. The slot of the rod may promote holding the fasteners until insertion is complete by means including, but not limited to, wedges or teeth along the slot, interlocking sections between the slot and coil, a slot spreader located at the end of the insertion device to release the coil, and the like. In one embodiment, the rod is withdrawn from the distal end of the insertion device after fastener insertion to receive the next coil in line for advancement.

[043] To perform an endoscopic fundoplication procedure according to an embodiment of the present invention, device 20 is inserted through the esophagus of a patient and into the stomach. Insertion of device 20 continues until the distal end of device 20 reaches a point within the stomach below the fundus. Device 20 preferably is inserted with the side containing graspers 27,28 and arm 22 facing toward the fundus. However, it is contemplated that after insertion, device 20 can be rotated about its longitudinal axis to the desired position. Endoscope 45 may be extended through passageway 29 in device 20 to provide vision within the stomach before, during, or after insertion of device 20. During insertion, graspers 27,28 and arm 22 remain in a closed position.

[044] After inserting and positioning device 20 to the desired location below the fundus, arm 22 is opened and grasper 27 is pivoted to an open position relative to grasper 28. Using a suitable visualization technique, such as articulating endoscope 45, device 20 is then lifted upward toward the opening of

the esophagus in the stomach. Next, grasper 27 is closed relative to grasper 28 to grasp the gastroesophageal junction. Arm 22 is then closed to engage the wall of the fundus and cause the fundus to fold against the side of the esophagus near its opening into the stomach, as illustrated in Figure 8.

[045] After the fundus wall has been folded back onto the esophagus wall, it is secured into place with a fastener 10. To do so, rod 30 and a fastener 10 are advanced through passageway 32 to opening 36 in device 20. Once tip 16 of fastener 10 reaches the tissue segments to be joined, rod 30 is rotated and advanced distally so that fastener 10 is helically wound into the tissue segments of the esophagus and stomach along the tissue juncture. In this way, fastener 10 is inserted parallel to the plane of the joined tissue segments 100.

[046] Device 20 may include structure to stabilize the tissue segments to be joined and aid in guidance of fastener 10 into the tissue segments. In an embodiment shown in Figure 9, an inner surface 50 of outer arm 22 and an opposing surface 60 of distal portion 21 are contoured to aid in stabilizing the tissue segments and guiding fastener 10. The contoured surfaces preferably comprise an inwardly rounded curve slightly larger than that of coil 12 of fastener 10. While it should be recognized that either outer arm 22 or opposing portion 21 could be contoured independent of the other and still provide some guidance and stabilization, preferably both arm 22 and portion 21 are contoured to provide greater guidance and stabilization.

[047] The above-described procedure for securing a portion of the fundus wall onto the esophagus may be repeated around the circumference of the esophagus, if desired, to deliver a plurality of fasteners 10 about that circumference.



[048] The insertion device and fundoplication procedure just described are exemplary of a device and procedure used with the fasteners and methods to fasten tissue segments according to the present invention. It is desirable that the fastening mechanisms and/or methods according to the present invention can be installed or performed relatively quickly in a relatively non-invasive manner, and can create a substantially uniform fold of tissue once installed. Although the fasteners and methods according to the present invention are especially suitable for use in an endoscopic fundoplication procedure, those in the medical arts will understand that the fasteners and methods may be suitable for other endoscopic and nonendoscopic surgical applications requiring the fastening of tissue segments.

[049] Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A surgical fastener for fastening tissue segments, the fastener comprising:  
a coil-shaped portion having a proximal end and a distal end;  
a sharp tip at the distal end of the coil-shaped portion; and  
a substantially straight portion extending along the proximal end of the coil-shape portion and substantially perpendicular to an axis of the coil-shaped portion.
2. The fastener according to claim 1, wherein the fastener comprises a bioabsorbable material.
3. The fastener according to claim 1, wherein the coil-shaped portion tapers from the proximal end to the distal end.
4. A device for fastening a first segment of lower esophageal sphincter tissue to a second segment of fundus tissue, the device comprising:  
a tissue fastener having a coil-shaped portion;  
an elongate body configured for insertion into the esophagus, the elongate body having a proximal end and a distal end portion, and a passageway extending from the proximal end to the distal end portion to allow the passage of the fastener through the elongate body;  
an element connected to and pivoting from the distal end of the elongate body, the element having an extended position at an angle to an axis of the elongate body and a retracted position substantially along an axis of the elongate

body to hold the first and second tissue segments between the element and the distal end portion of the elongate body; and

a tissue fastener advancer located in the passageway for advancing the tissue fastener in the passageway to the distal end portion of the elongate body and into the first and second tissue segments.

5. The device according to claim 4, wherein the tissue fastener advancer is rotatable and axially movable in the passageway.

6. The device according to claim 5, wherein the tissue fastener advancer includes a slot for holding the fastener relative to the tissue fastener advancer.

7. The device according to claim 6, wherein the tissue fastener includes a substantially straight portion extending along a proximal end of the coil-shaped portion and substantially perpendicular to an axis of the coiled portion, wherein the slot of the tissue fastener advancer receives the substantially straight portion of the fastener.

8. The device according to claim 4, wherein a distal end of the coil-shaped portion includes a sharp tip.

9. The device according to claim 4, wherein the coil-shaped portion tapers from a proximal end of the coil-shaped portion to a distal end of the coil-shaped portion.

10. The device according to claim 4, wherein opposing surfaces of the distal end portion and the element are contoured to a shape of the fastener.
11. The device according to claim 4, wherein the device further includes a grasping mechanism located between the element and the distal end portion.
12. The device according to claim 11, wherein the grasping mechanism includes at least one jaw having teeth.
13. The device according to claim 12, wherein at least one jaw is rotatable.
14. The device according to claim 4, wherein the elongate body includes a channel to allow passage of an endoscopic instrument.
15. A device for inserting a coil-shaped tissue fastener into body tissue segments, comprising:
  - a housing having a proximal end, a distal end portion, and a body portion extending therebetween, the housing having a passageway extending from the proximal end through the body portion and terminating at the distal end portion allowing the passage of fasteners through the housing;
  - an arm pivotally attached to the housing at the distal end portion, the arm configured to hold the tissue segments to be fastened between the arm and the distal end portion of the housing; and
  - means for advancing the fastener through the passageway and into the tissue segments held between the arm and the distal end portion.

16. The device according to claim 15, wherein the means for advancing the fastener includes an elongated member having a distal end and a proximal end, the member having means for engaging and advancing the tissue fastener.
17. The device according to claim 16, wherein the means for engaging include walls of the elongated member defining a slot extending back from the distal end of the elongated member for receiving one end of the coil-shaped fastener.
18. The device according to claim 15, wherein the advancing means is rotatable and axially movable in the passageway.
19. The device according to claim 15, wherein opposing surfaces of the distal end portion and the arm are contoured to a shape of the fastener.
20. The device according to claim 15, wherein the device further includes a grasping mechanism located between the arm and the distal end portion.
21. The device according to claim 20, wherein the grasping mechanism includes at least one jaw having teeth.
22. The device according to claim 15, wherein the housing includes a channel to allow passage of an endoscopic instrument.

23. A method of fastening a first segment of lower esophageal sphincter tissue to a second segment of fundus tissue, the method comprising the steps of:

holding a first surface of the first tissue segment to a second surface of the second tissue segment; and

inserting a coil-shaped fastener along a juncture of the first and second surfaces.

24. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of inserting into the esophagus and stomach a device for inserting the coil-shaped fastener.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the device includes:

an elongate body having a proximal end, a distal end portion, and a passageway extending from the proximal end to the distal end portion;

an element connected to and pivoting from the distal end of the elongate body; and

a tissue fastener advancer located in the passageway.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the holding step includes positioning the element substantially along an axis of the elongate body to hold the first and second tissue segments between the element and the distal end portion of the elongate body.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein the inserting step includes actuating the tissue fastener advancer to advance the tissue fastener in the passageway to the

distal end portion of the elongate body and into the first and second tissue segments.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein actuating the tissue fastener advancer includes rotating and axially advancing the tissue fastener advancer.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein the coil-shaped fastener has a proximal end, a distal end, and a sharp tip at the distal end

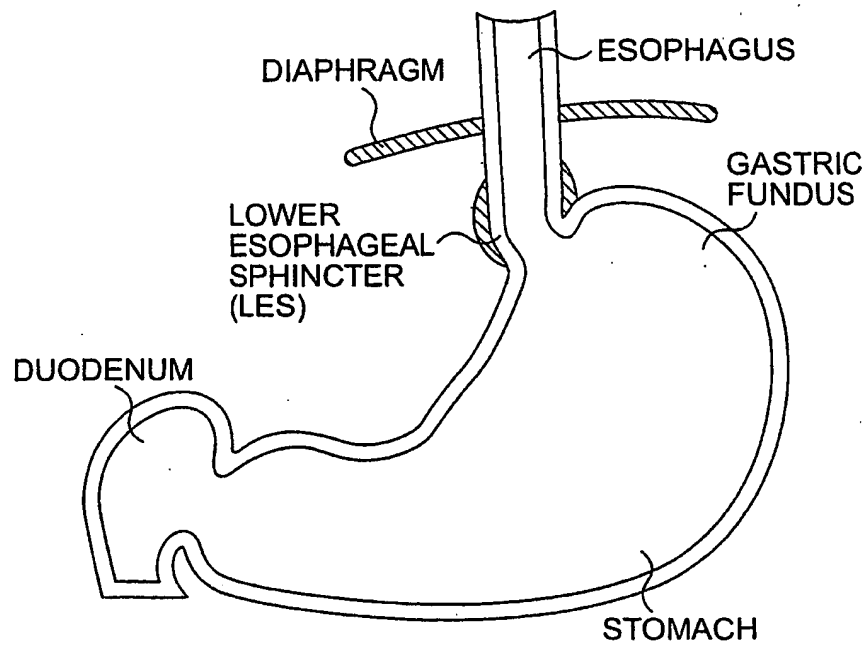
30. The method of claim 29, wherein the coil-shaped fastener has a substantially straight portion extending along the proximal end.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the tissue fastener advancer includes a slot engaging the substantially straight portion of the coil-shaped fastener during the inserting step.

32. The method of claim 23, wherein the inserting step includes inserting a plurality of coil-shaped fasteners.

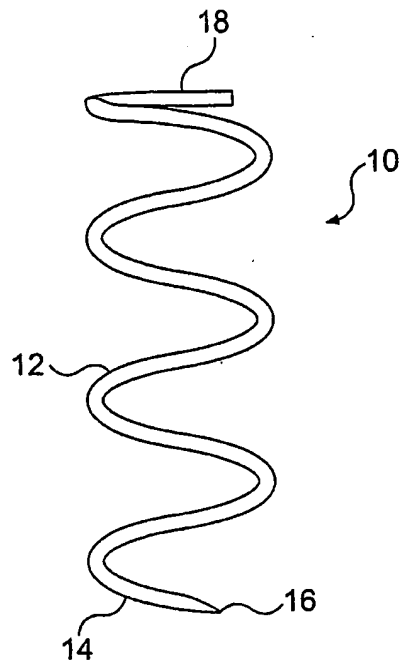
33. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of grasping the gastroesophageal junction prior to the holding step.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the grasping step includes actuating a pair of jaws to grasp the gastroesophageal junction.

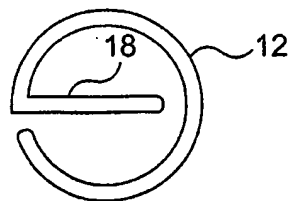


**FIG. 1**

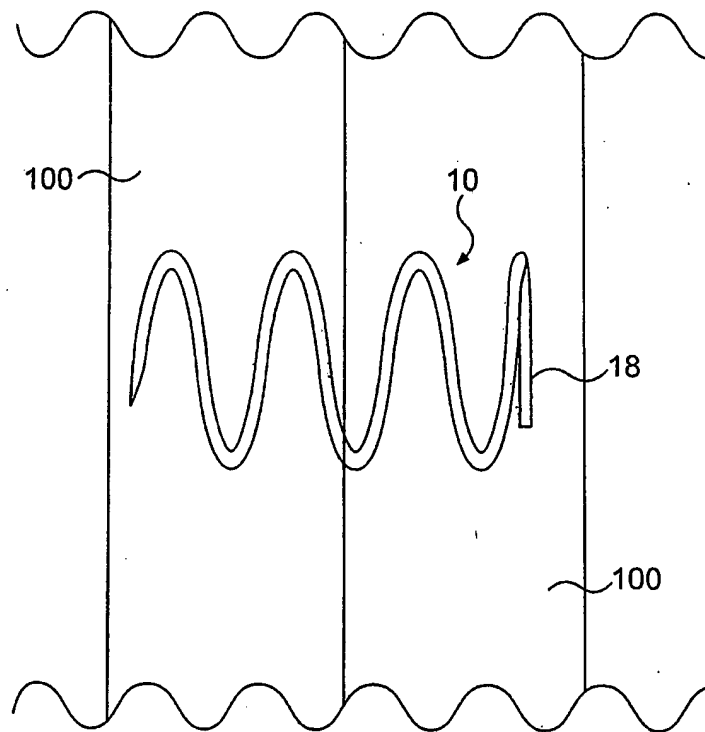




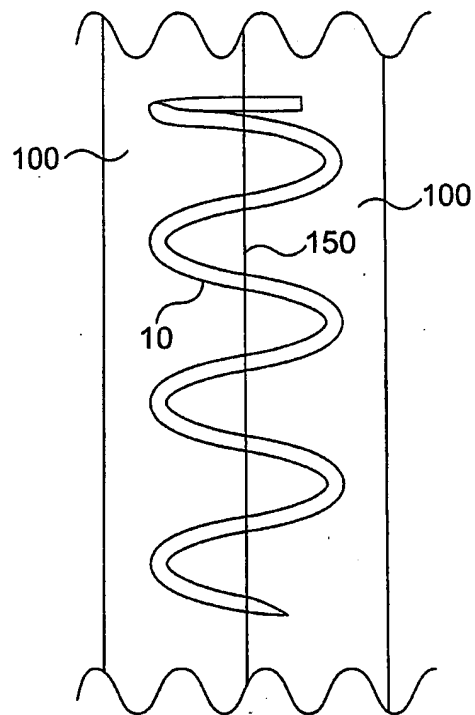
**FIG. 2**



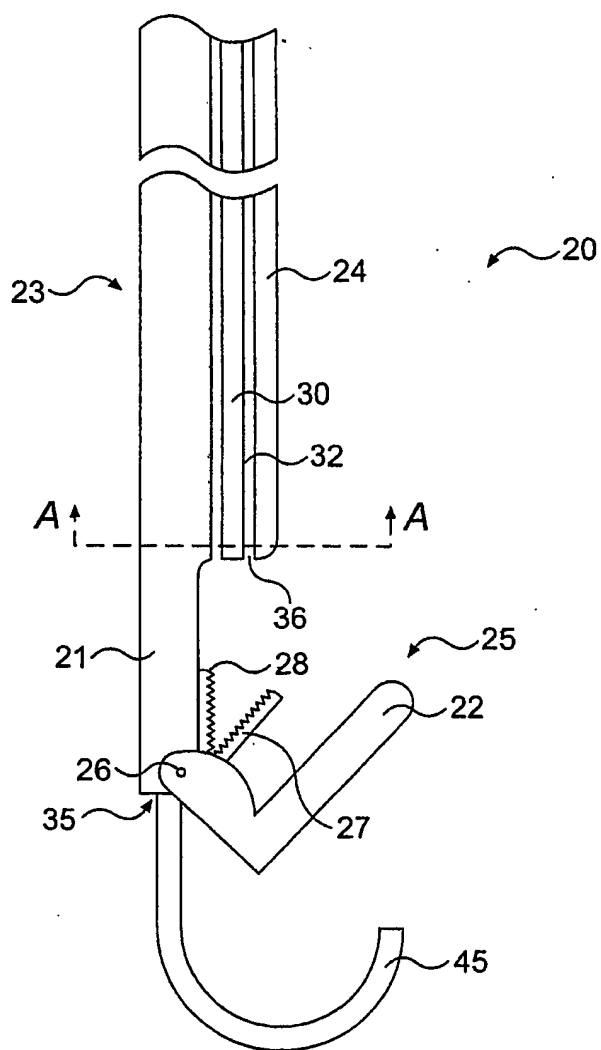
**FIG. 2(a)**

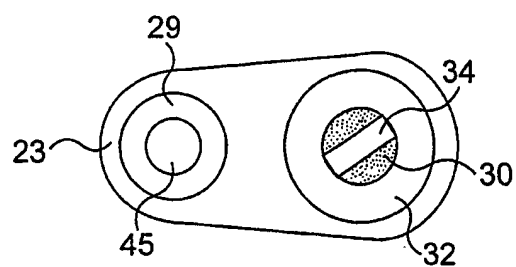


**FIG. 3**

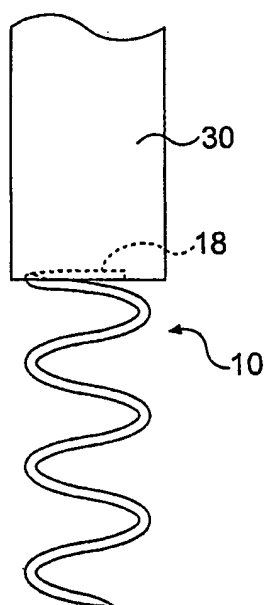


**FIG. 4**

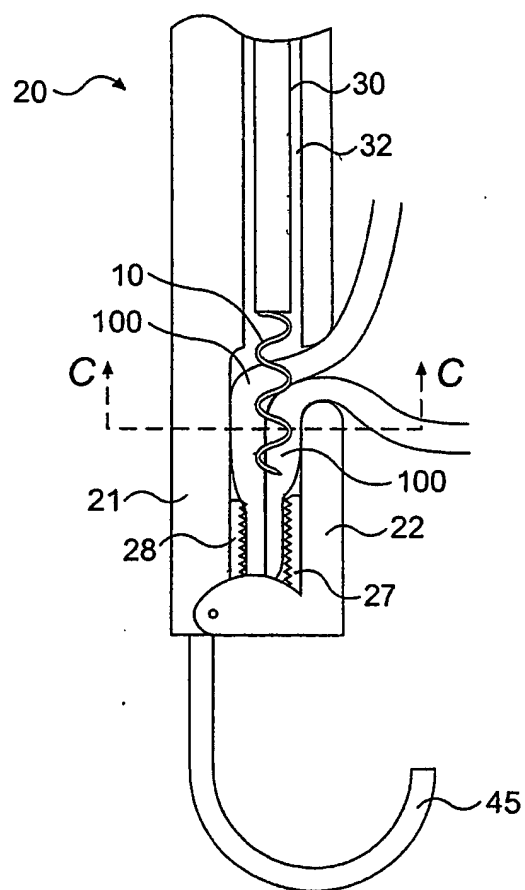
**FIG. 5**

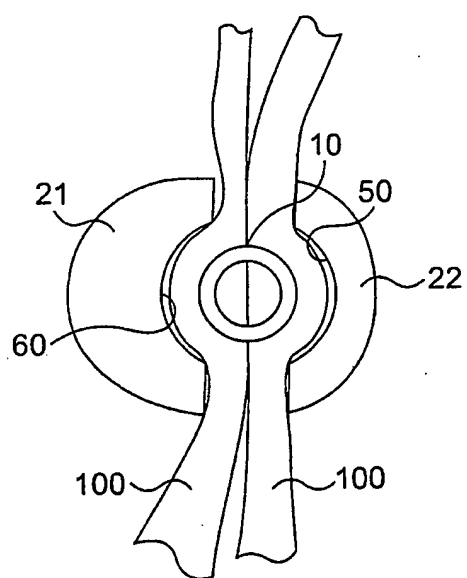


**FIG. 6**



**FIG. 7**

**FIG. 8**



**FIG. 9**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internationally filed application No  
PCT/US 03/11490A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 A61B17/064 A61B17/068

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 964 772 A (LUNSFORD JOHN ET AL) 12 October 1999 (1999-10-12) figures	1-3
A	the whole document ---	4-22
X	WO 00 69345 A (GAMBALE RICHARD A ;KWAN KELLYWAN (US); BARD INC C R (US); FORDE SE) 23 November 2000 (2000-11-23) figures 3,7 ---	1-3
X	US 5 499 990 A (SCHUELKEN HEINRICH ET AL) 19 March 1996 (1996-03-19) column 2, line 48 -column 3, line 38; figures -----	4,15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

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\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

\*&amp;\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 September 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/10/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Held, G



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte application No.  
PCI/US 03/11490

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 23-34  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this International application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internatl	plication No
PCT/US	US/11490

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